The Union men of Virginia have perhaps some even more good than they meant. The rote of Virginia against secession was declared, In many quarters, to be conditional upon confrom the North. They probably little thought how important a condition of any conression, that vote itself was. Of course in ordinary times the North would think little of a popular verdict against treason, and would em a state for the fact, about as much as men would esteem a neighbor for rejecting a proposal to rob and mur ler them. But making the allowance which calm and just men only are capable of making, for the epidemic madness which has seized on nearly all who are anywise concerned in slavery at this time, the vote of Virginia, for compromise, as against uncompromising secession, signifies much-much of true loyalty and patriotism at the bottom of the popular heart. The enemies of the country had all the violent passions, and all the fuel that feed them, on their side, and the fate of a desperate and gigantic conspiracy was staked upon the success of their almost superhuman exertions. At every disadvantage, the patriotic men of Virginia have fought the battle of their country, and if general report prove true, have won it. This result will do more to beget a spirit of conciliation and concession at the North, than all the acts and threats of treason, speliation and civil war, endured at the hands of the repudiating states, to this date.

Nor should too much rices be laid on the sonditional nature of this Union vote. No man would wish Virginia to pledge herself to the Union unconditionally. We all adhere to the Union under the conditions of the Constimtion, and if the Union should trample on the constitutional rights of any state, and no peace-'ul and legal redress could be obtained, the whole world would justify such state in mainlaining her libertles by such means as might be found necessary. This is all that the Union nen of Virginia mean, although the difficulties of their late hard fight obliged them to use an exaggerated tone of demand. Once assured of their position, and time rained for cool reaction from the popular heat, they will be found reasonable, and will be content with such guaranlies of simple non-interference and constitutional fidelity, as the northern states are almost pnanimously willing to yield to friendly and air remonstrance.

They will perceive the absurdity of expecting the North to erect slavery into a national institution, by incorporating it isto the constituion, or recognizing it for a moment in their swn states, and will be satisfied with 6rm and mmovable guaranties against the invasion of ts existing rights. The territorial question, which is practicably insignificant, except to those who wish to acquire new fields for slave labor beyond our present possessions, ought to be amicably settled, by dividing the present territory into states and prohibiting further acquisitions. The Union will cheerfully recognize its liability to owners of fugitive slaves, fo any failure to enforce the law providing for their return.

It seems as if the Peace Congress might now find a plan of adjustment which the North would adopt, substantially, and which would patisfy the konor of the southern states which honestly seek a fair plea, not for secession, but for adhering to the Union. The tide have ing turned, both sections will grow kindlier and more anxious to agree; concession will besome popular in both, and public men who are now fire-eaters on either side, for political selfpreservation, will find themselves constrained by public sentiment to a course more agreeable to their own consciences and hearts if they have any. All parties will unite in firmly protecting the Government against treasen, while solding a patient and quiet rein upon the rebel states. A strong Union party will be enabled to show its head in the seceding states themplyes, and with all the odium of general ruin and prostration of business, public distress and msecurity, and intolerable taxation, (not to pention that of outrageous lawlessness, usurpation and plunder.) to hurl upon their oppobents, will in time become irresistible.

When the shallow draft steamers now under prders for sea, are in commission, they will, in adfition to those already cruising off Piorida, constitute a coast guard as follows : Officers & men. Guns.

Brig-of-war Dolphin100	6	250
Steamer Water Witch 60	2	378
Steamer Wyandotte 100	4	390
Steamer Causeder 100	6	340
Steamer Mobawk 90	5	325
Steamer Pocobontas 94	8	300
Steamer Harriet Lane 90	6	320
Brig Bainbridge100	6	259
Total	37	2.002
This does not include the Maced	lenian, 2	2 guns,
and 200 officers and men. Powhatt	an. 12 er	ing and

00 men; or the Brooklyn, as these versels are not anable of doing home barbor duty. The preparations of the United States corvette cola, progress rapidly at Washington City and it is said that she will be ready for sea in a few weeks. There is an impression that she will be

squipped and sent to the Gulf of Mexico very soon.

The Pensacola has been over two years in coxess of tonstruction, although she has never been to sea. "Old Ironsides" is in perfect battle trim off the Annapolis Academy. Our correspondent on board writes that the battery of the vessel has been over-

hauled, and considerably improved. Gentlemen on squadrens removed from the immediate scene of the national crisis do not appear

be be much affected by the resignations of their billows. One epauleted official writing from the Pacific says : "We have countrymen serving in the rmies of France and Italy, with whose people they ave few feelings in common. Suppose the United lates is a foreign power, have we not a right to men honest money from it, not to speak of the memories that urge us to do it ?"

The Russ'nn Trenty with China.

The Russ'an Treaty with China.

The London Times thus describes the advantages which Russia gains by the treaty which she has just concluded with China:

If the frontier line which it settles be traced upon a very good map, we shall find that it takes a very links peel off the west and northeast of China. To us China is the oyster which by our sword we open; to the Russians China stems to present itself under the image of an onion, which peel by jet they propose by thermelves to devour. They how by this theaty push froward their frontier line considerably within the provinces lying at the foot of the racountains of Central Asia, and they advance very close even to the densely-peopled portion of the mountains of Central Asia, and they advance very close even to the densely-speepled portion of the country. But their great advance is upon the north-cast, where they have actually come twelve degrees south of their old boundary at the mouta of the Ameor, have taken in the whole of the shores of the Gulf of Tarrary, bringing out their fromer line into the School Japan. Of course the great desire of Russia is to creep south to get sempets which would give her free outers to the world, and which are not for half the year blocked up with hee. Now, at the mouth of the river Thousaise, by calargles the already existing town of Hwan-chou, they will have a port direct y opposite to Hakedad, and commanding the inlands of Japan. A very alight knowledge

a port direct y opposite to Hakcolad, and commanding the inlands of Japan. A very slight knowledge of the map of China is sufficient to convince any one who hears that the Russian frontier line is brought down routh to the river Thousain, that Russia, with a raval station at that point, must be practically master of Japan.

The Russians by the fourth article of their treaty, obtain that "on the whole frontier line candidate do by the present treaty trade, free stail duty or restrictions, is established between the subjects of the two States; and the local authorities and bound to give special protection to such trade and to trose who exercise it."

The new traty workless also that Yussian trates the supplier to the transpict of the t

who exercise it."

The new treaty provides also that Russian merchants, even in companies of two hundred, may travel in China on commercial business with nutriture passeous than a Russian certificate. Wherever they go those Russian merchants are to carry the Russian law about them, and the Chinese local autherities are bound to respect the rights and to emforce the obligations of a Russian subject.

A DISPATCH FROM ROME, of the 21st, says that the Russian, Prussian, and Portuguese ministers had returned there from Gaeta, but the Papal nuncio, and the ministers of Austria, Spain, Bavaria and Saxony, still remained at

the Y will all the water we

The Lenisters Ordinance

The following is the Ordinance.

The following is the Ordinance of Secsaien, adopted by the Louisiana Convention:

AN CEDYNANCE

To dissolve the union between the State of Louisiana and other states united with her, under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

We, the people of the State of Louisiana, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is herely declared and ordained, that the ordinance passed by us in Convention, on the 22d November, A. D. 1911, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America, and the ameriments of said Constitution, were adopted, and all laws and ordinance by which the State of Louisiana tecame a member of the Federal Union, be, and the same are hereby repeated and abrogated; and that the Union now substituting between L. utsians and other states, under the name of "The United States of America," is breeby diasolved.

We do further declare and ordain that the State of Louisiana hereby resumes all hights and powers heretofore delegated to the Government of the United States of America; that her citizens are absolved from all allegiance to said Government, and that she is in full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which appertain to a free and independent state.

We do further declare and ordain that all rights acquired and vested under the Constitution of the United States, or any act of Congress, or treaty, or under any law of this State, and not incompatible with this ordinance, shall remain in force, and have the same effect, as if this ordinance had not been passed.

The following resolution was also adopted, sup-

The following resolution was also adopted sup-The following resolution was also adopted, sup-plemental to the ordinance:

Resolution That we, the people of the State of Louis-sians, recognize the right of the free navigation of the Miscouppi river and its trioutaries by all friendly anterbordering therein, and also need-nize the right of ogrees and ingress of the mouths of the Miscouppi by all friendly attached and powers, and we do herely declare our willingness to enter its any stipulations to guarantic the exercise of these rights.

The State of Europe.

coming months are most critical for the The coming months are most critical for the state of Europe. NAPOREDS NAPORED AND READ PROPERTY THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O ad position trists. Russia, though deeply engred in the immediate emancipation of the
rfs, concentrates an army on the Pruth, and
treatens Moido-Wallachie with an invasion in
test the Hungarians shoul? try to organize an
troad from the Principalities into Transylvata. Prince Couza suddenly turns round, and,
ter having for a time favored the schemes of
uncary, repelains, now the siredest neutralingary, proclaims now the strictest neutraliand expels the Hungarian refugees. The nce of Services likewise frightened, and no nger dares to put himself in opposition to ustria and Russia. But Besnie, Bulgaria, id Montenegro are still agitate!, and it is arcely possible that the year 1861 will pass Sway without serious commotions in European Turkey. Besides these greater questions, there tennins still the squabble about Schleswig-Holstein and the Constitution of Hessia, which may be a pretext, both by NAPOLEON and Czar ALEXANDER, for disturbing the state of Germany. The American difficulties greatly influence the money market, and there is an Influence the money market, and there is an un-hasy feeling prevalent that Europe is on the brink of a great war or of a revolution.

The New United States Secutor. The New United States Secutor.

Hon. Ira Harris, elected Whited States Senator in place of Wm. H. Seward, was born in Montgomery, in 1602, and worked upon his tather's farm until 17 years of age, when he commenced studying for college, and in 1824, graduated in Union College. He then studied law in Cortland Co., and in 1825, went to Albary, and in 1828, was admitted to the bar. Previous to 1844, he held the office of Master in Chancery, after which he served several terms in the Assembly, and in 1846, was elected a delegate to amend the State Constitution. He resigned the office of Senator, to which he was el-

goed the office of Senator, to which he was el-cted for 4 years under the old constitution, and ras chosen Judge of the Supreme Court in 1847, was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court in 1847, to which position he was afterwards re-elected for the full term of 8 years, thus serving 12/2 years on the Supreme Court bench, until he was succeeded in 1850 by Judge PERCHAM.

In politics, Judge HARRIS was always a Whig, but he never was an extreme partisan, and his honorable career as Judge won him the steem of, all parties. Since the formation of the Republican party, he acted with it so far as was consistent with his judicial duties. In his religious views he is a Baptist, and has always been bidentified with the educational and

evolent enterprises of the day. A True Word from the South.

ways been identified with the educational and

A European correspondent of the Southern Republic, Augusta, Ga., whose letter appears in that journal of the 2d inst, after referring to various complications existing in European tics, concludes as follows: a word, there is a settled sense of uneasiness ner's minds, an abiding presentment that some condons crisis is approaching.

In men's minds, an abiding presentment that some tremendous crisis is approaching.

And if now for more reliefs sake we turn America-ward, what eminous sousd is that which comes over the waters? There, too, a momentous issue is forming, and who can yet measure ut? The pulsation of a mighty movement is already felt on this fide, for—

Each other's rights and wrongs!" Each other's rights and wrongs!"
But that throb, is it of fear or of hope, or of despair? Anonce has been till new like an Island if the Blessed far removed from the commotions of the world which spint their force ere they reached ber above, and cited as a last reduge of the hopeless. Her majestic progress, that sturdy subjugation of an entire continent within the memory of pan, her presperity likened to the resistless flow if her mighty riverse keeping their peace full progress to the ocean; that allem supremacy of law curbing and shaping material force and blewling in one incoherent masses, have enforced the (in many instance) unwilling admiration of the world; but —Not I'll ungrest no contrasts—I will not give up my faith and snaping natural roce and to early in one inroberent masses, have enferced the (in many instanner) unwilling admiration of the world; but -Not! I'll
suggest no contrasts -I will not give up my faith
yet in my country's spieudid future. The sun always shines to those sho will struggle above the
mists and exhalations of earth. Far removed from
the influences of partism lecting, being and lookting at my country as a magnificiant whole, with a
heart filled with tenderent filled yearnings for my
native southern state, our Georgia, in this trying
hour, yet proud of the Union which protects me
abroad, proud of the nationality which has hitherto
stampted our countrymen in every clime, with all
the individuality of the Reman etizen—sams cicle
Romanis—I will yet believe in conclusion, in brotherly love, in a united deeting! Geoscian.

THE Virginia election, if its result is truly represented by the general report, will force the public enemy to give up the contest in Maryland at once. The plot to seize the city of Washington will, therefore, have to be abanloned, as the state authorities will have ample noral and physical power, as well as will and authority, to put down any attempt of the kind, long before the conspirators can get within tange of General Scorr's artillery. If the de tailed returns confirm their apparent general complexion, our fears for the safety of the capital may be dismissed. It is now stated, that the Lieutenant-General has 860 men with him, and more to come-a little force, to be ure, but in the hands of true American oficers, with the old here at their head, enough to repel five times as many traitors.

Much uncalled-for abuse appears to have been vented upon the Peace Commissioners at Washington, for their resolution to sit with closed doors. It appears to us that no other course could have the sanction of common sense. Men who assume the tack of negotiation and compromise in matters so difficult and delicate, must confer in entire freedom alike from outside surveillance and influence, and from outside responsibility. With open doors, their proceedings would almost inevitably degenerate into a buncombe debate.

AT AN WITERVIEW with all the generals at Berlin, the King of Prussia delivered the fol-

wing warlike speech:
'I have been called on the throne at an pool full of dangers, and with the prospect of combats in which I shall perhaps have need, sometimen, of all your devotedness. If I and the princes, who, like me, desire the maintenance of peace, do not succeed in turning aside the stoin which is rising, we shall have need of all our forces to resist and defind ourselves. Let us not indulge in any illusions. If I do bot succeed in turning aside the conflict, we shall be engaged in a combat in which we must varquish if we are not willing to perish." Addressing the minister of war, the king

said:
"You must courageously labor to make the army what it ought to be for the future protection of Prussia."
The Paris correspondent of the Lendon The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says the above speech created a great sensation in the capital, and adds that the King of Prussia is fully aware that Denmark is only his nominal enemy, and that the real question is whether France is to have the Rhine.

THE CAPITAL OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY

A large number of requests were presented toming from all quarters. Some were fress children among whom there is now going forward a great of grace. Many were from Sunday School and Sunday School classes, as well as from indi ridual children. The following was read in the neeting. It brings good tidings :

pleasure. The Union Prayer Meeting, we think, permanently established in our city. Impression nade by the brethren from New York cannot b bryotten. The seed sown is bringing forth fruit to the glory of God. The conversion of the ok milor, related in the Union Prayer Meeting Con cention by Brother Jones, has frequently encour tged our hearts to direct the despairing aged sin ter to Christ. Will the Fulton Street Praye Meeting effer special prayer for the Union Prayer Meeting of Georgetown f" "My son is a student at Tuscarora Academy, i

Pennsylvania. He writes as follows : "All my companions are seeking God, and ther tre about one hundred souls besides among the in juirers. I have been in such solemn meetings Jod does seem willing to favor Zion. I have neve prayed so intensely in my life. You bave alway strised me to work among my companions. Believ be, I am working among them now. If I am no mistaken, God, for Christ's sake, has made me in sumental in persuading souls to seek Jesus. "W.li the Fulten street Prayer-meeting pray for e Academy and Pemale Seminary at Tuscarora

"We read the reports of your meeting. Ged by traised that children are sending in their report r prayer. Ali to giory be to Jesus!

A gent'eman stood in the doorway, unable to ge b, and said-"I have a memage to this meeting Teste day, I attended religious exercises in the Juexile Areluia, having 450 to 500 youth and chil Iren. When they were all gathered into the Chap I. I read them the story of Scovent HAYNER Me Bellum that story which has so moved the heart four children, all over the land. When I had done ad dismissed the children, two little boys sent me, to know if they might see me in the room h which I had returned. When they came in, they a'd me they felt that they were great sinners, and gry wished to be prayed for in this meeting. Now have done my errand."

At this stage of the meeting, two young men rose tp, asking that they might be prayed for, that God rould convert them today. Very carnest prayers followed, for the young were

w crying out, "What must we do to be saved ?"or the youth in the Juvenile Asylum - for the stuents in the Academy at Tuscarors and for all the bjects of prayer which had been presented. Then came these... " A Sabbath School Superin-

endant requests prayer of the Fulton street meetbg for the only one of 33 teachers, who is not a professed follower of Jesus Christ." "A little girl, 11 years old, who earnestly desires

b be a Christian, begs the prayers of the Fulton treet meeting, that she may become one of the ambs of the Good Shepherd."
"Will you pray for me, a little b-y of seven years
Ad, that Jesus would make me a Curistian, and
hat I may live to be a minister of the Gospel.

The three rooms were filled, the upper, midfle and lower. All were pervaded with a true pirit of prayer. In the lower room a lady led her on up to the desk and asked prayer for him. She ted that he was fourteen years old, and that she fid this at his own request. In the middle room here were several requests for children.

Soon after the opening of the meeting Rev. Dr

WHITEHOUSE, of Carmansville, announced the leath of Rev. Dr. MURBAY, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. "You all knew Dr. MURRAY, said the speak er," for he was often in this meeting. You hav man of God! Who will forget his telling us here, how he, in his younger days, attended he prayer of that old colored woman just he prayer of that old the neighborhood of this place where we are ae band of young men who were accustomed to neat for prayer in his rooms every week how some f them have since become merchant princes ... some ninisters of the gospel, some lawyers of eminence h their profession and some had gone down to frunkard's graves. How did that man delight come in here and mingle his prayers with ours He was taken ill on Friday last, and about eleven clock last night, Feb. 4th, he called all his famiwaround him, conversed and prayed with them, ade them all farewell, pronounced a benediction on and upon his church, and took his up

ward flight." A young man arose and said that about 3 months go he commenced coming to these meetings -a poor et sinser-knowing little then of the ruin which was before him. But, said he, "I have reason to Rose God that I ever came in here. sannot to]
you what praise and gratitude I feel for what the ord has done for me. I feel that my sins have been forgiven, and I am a sinner saved."

The young man spoke with great difficulty, on a bunt of the burden of thankfulness, by which he

A sailor said he went out from this city in the ark Mende, and before going on her veyage, to frica, be came here and asked for prayer. He had ome back to tell how God had answered prayer. leveral had been converted on board. There were lo requests for prayer. ROBERT HALL, when once discussing church

ROBERT HALL, when once discussing church beform with a clergyman, who had recently received a fat living, was met in argument continually with "I can't see that;" at last Mr. Hall took a sicce of paper and wrote "God" in small characers, and asked, "do you see that?" "Yos." He hen covered the word with a sovereign. "Do you lee it now?" "No." "I must wish you good horning, sir," said Hall, and left him to his meditations. WE LEARN THAT A VERY INTERESTING BE

fival, is in progress in the church in New Britain,
Pa, under the pastrol care of Rev. C. A. Whear,
Some thirty have been converted. A revival is also progressing in the North Baptist church, in Phila-telphia, of which Rev. W. S. Hall is paster. PHYSICIAN TURNED PREACHER--- Dr. N. W.

FITSICIAN TURNED FREACHER—Dr. N. W. EALHOUN, extensively known as skillful and successful practioner of medicine and surgery for more han thirty-five years in the state of Missouri, has resigned the high pentition he has occupied in his profession to devote himself to the service of the lospel ministry. He is a mamber of the Precbyrin Br. Luns, and it highly extremed as an able and zealous preacher of the Word of God.

and zaslous preacher of the Word of God.

Bibles for Slaves.—The proprieters of the Prespyterian Book-store in this place received an order last week, from a slaveholder in an adjoining county, for sixty-seven Bibles, Testaments. Hymn-books, and Confessions of Paith. They were purchased for his wife, who intended to present them to the lorvants on the plantation. Plain, large type was bught for the old, and different styles of binding were ordered to please every variety of taste.—North Carolina Presbyterian.

INDIA.—Mr. TRACY, of the Madura Missien, announces the reception of a new class of nine cate chists to the Seminary of Pasumalle. The "Seminary Evangelical Society" sent, a short time ago, a donation of \$50 50 to to Board, besides supporting the school at that place. A contribution of \$51 again forwarded from the teachers, pupils, and is severally and the concession granted to Hungary will remain unabridged.

The Workingman's Werkly Rest.—In a pupils keeps on the Baptanh," writes by a purisher of the committees of the committe

negmon printer, in Scotland, there occurs the following striking passage:

"Yoke-fellows! think how the abstraction of the Sabbath would hopelessly ensiave the working passage. Think of labor thus going on in one morphonous, and continuous, and eternal cycle—limbs forever on the rack, the fingers for eyer pipping, the special forever straining, the brow forever sweating, the feet forever prodding and brain forever throbing, the shoulders forever drooping, the loins forever aching, and the realises mind forever sheming. Think of the besuly it would effice, of the merry-heartedness it would extinguish, of the giant strength it would take, of the recourses of nature that it would take, of the apprations it would crush, of the sickness it would breed, of the projects it would wreck, of the groans it would extort, of the lives it would immolate, of the cheeriess graves it would permanently dig. See them tolling and moiling, averating and freting, grinding and newing, waving and spinning, sowing and gathering, moving and string, striving and string, indicating and storing, striving and striping—in the graden and in the field, in the granary and in the barn, in the factory and in the mill, in the warehouse and in the shop, on the mountain and in the dich, on the roadside and in the wood, in the city and in the tountry, on the sea and on the shor, on days of brightness and of gloom. Wrat a sad picture would the world present, if we had no Sabbath in the shop, on the mountain and in the ditch, on the roadside and in the wood, in the city and in the bountry, on the sea and on the abors, on days of brightness and of gloom. What a said picture would the world present, if we had no Sabbath!"

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM THE MISSION FIRED.—At the monthly meeting of the American Board, the following latest items of intelligence were communicated by the Secretary:—At Nawa, in the Sandwich Island, more religious interest was apparent than had ever before been witnessed at that place. "Five stom meeting-houses are in process of erection" in different portions of the district.

An "Evangetical Association" was organized October 5, at Hillo. It consists of the missionnies and native delegates from all the churches in Hawait. The meetings continued through the entire week, with a constantly rising tide of sympathy, sail with a constant strengthening of frakernit affection. Not a jar of any kind occurred. It was delightful erries of meetings. Mr. Coan remarks:—There is an increased religious interest in many parts of this field. Some wanderer return to the hid; the church is more prayerful and active, and aumbers are inquiring.

The churche is not gathering in the fruits of the revival on Ochu. Alsout 300 were to be admitted to the Frat Church in Handulus.

The control and gain of three new converts to the church in Fulciau, one of whom has succeeded in conquering the habit of optime-smoking. He speaks also of two inquir-ers, one of them being a man more than 60 years

b him, in this country, of a Koordish Moollah, blue made a request for haptism and who writes a true Coristian. The Koords are Mohammeand in Persia the death penalty for apostacy, ians, and in Persa the death penalty for apostacy, is in full force.

Tearsy.—Among the Nomadic Koords and the Kuzzibach Koords saided in vinages, in Evstern Purkey, there seems now to be access for the Gospel. Mr. Wincusstra, of Sivae, has had earnest intreates to send native helpers to Kuzzibach villages in the eastern portion of that district, and received a cerdial reception on a visit which he made to them.

reserved a cerdial reception on a visit which he made to them.

A new feature at Constantinople is the sending of the Bible, in the Russ language, into Russia. A missionary writes:

A Corporteur distributed during the year, nearly 900 volumes of Russian Scriptures, and during the benth of August last, more than 100 volumes, mostly Testaments, among the Russian shipping in his port; Many, if not almost ad of these volumes, are paced in the hands of pigrims, who come fither on their way to and form Jerusalem, who are thus the instruments of disseminating light through the whole of that wast empire.

From another source we gather the following inseresting facts with regard to this same distribution of Russian scriptures in a different quarter. A Mr. Kraur who has undertaken the visitation and supply of the Russian axeal squadron in the Mediterraucen says:—

"Not one copy in Russ remained.

"On board these vessels I had to trust to the met's honesty for payment, for my box was immediately emptied, before I received one-tenth of their value; and as I carried a considerable among with me to give change. I could not tell till I reached the above, whether I had re-

hot tell till I resched the shore, whether I had re-elved payment for the whole or not.

"When leaving one of the ships, a sallor ran af-ter me, and handed me the price of his Testament, one shilling, saying he had not paid me. I found on reaching home they had all paid to a mun, whether the price was two shillings, one shilling or sixpence, according to the language and value of the book.

the book.

"One poor fellow could neither beg nor borrow
a shilling to pay for his Russ Testament, and at
last I was obliged to receive payment in small copper coin of about the value of half a farthing each,
for I could not leave the ship without letting him.

for I could not leave the ship without letting him have a copy.

"On board one vesne! I was told politely to call sgain on the morrow, as they were busy coaling and provisioning the sbip. I answered that I had brought provisions, handing the officer a Testament, but turning at the same time to obey, when lo, my box and basket were gone below, between decks. I seen followed, and found them both empty. A boatewain's mate none came in search of me to show me the way out of the ship, little thinking I knew homething of a ship of war, having been born on lead one, and served rather more than seven years loard one, and server rather more than seven years in the royal navy. However, I was ready to fol-low my pilot, empty box in hand, and money in looket.

Another Russian line of battle ship is expected tere soon, and as we have a good supply now. I hope to give you a good account of them in future."

Opinion in England. Every mail brings us further indications of English sympathy with the North in the present crisis, but their opinions as to the proper tourse differ as widely as do those of our own

The London Star advises the North to abtain from coercion, and permit the "madmen" of the Southsto pursue their own course, which, it says, "will inevitably entail upon them a signal retribution." The article thus contudes:

Let the acceding states carry out their insana project, and base their new nationality upon the project, and base their new nationality upon the principle that man has a right of property in immortal beings; they will seen discover that they have built their house upon a heap of crumbling sand. The bleasing of food was assured y never rest upon hat flag which, in a fair division of the emblem of the existing Union, should retain the stripes without the stars. If the men of the North have a dear perception of their duty and of the true interests of humanity, they will stay the hand of the case of their duty and of the true interests of humanity, they will stay the hand of the case which has aircady been upraised, absenden it days of coercion, and suffer the South to pursue methods of coercion, and suffer the South to pursue methods its mad career.

The Times asys:—

The American Revolution is advancing with lapid strides to a consummation. Within a week or two we may expect to hear of civil war between the States of the Great Republic. Anxious as we feel to eccape such a conclusion, we do not see how it is to be evaded.

The Munchester Guardian sake:

What will the slave states gain by a rupture of Let the seceding states carry out their insane

The Munchester Guardian 28ks:

What will the slave states gain by a rupture of the Union! Which of the evils complained of by south Carolina will be put an end to? Not one! If the North when in union with her would not give up her fugitives aways, or aid ther in spreading the "domestic hastitution" westwards, it can hardly be expected to do so now. She was a free and sovertigo state; her local government was in her own has do; the federal authority interfered but slightly with her affairs. In return she was covered with the presign of a great and libers instino. From this position site has secoled. She now stands alone, self-ruled, self-relying, but with her independence laced upon a principle which excites the recurs and detectation of the civilized world.

The Daily News takes a hopeful view of the future. It says:

For the destiny of the free North, with its intelli-

were ordered to please every variety of taste.—
North Carolina Presbyterian.

In ERRIY TO A PETITION of two hundred and flay Hebrew congregations, a declaration has been published by the Prussian Government, intimating their intention, for future, to avail themselves of the services of Jews in the various departments of the services of Jews in the various departments of the state. This is carrying out the spirit of the law macted in 1849, but which hitherto has been almost a dead letter.

A PORRIGH PAPER gives an account of a service held in a mine, by Bishop SPENETR, of Madras. The Bishop was in the mine about noon, the dinner-time, took his station in what was called the chapel, and one by one the minera synthecated and took their places. The light was aborded cathody by the lamps of the mee, each bein, predicted and took their places. The light was aborded cathody by the lamps of the mee, each bein, predicted and one, and the scene is said to have been pecuniarly impressive.

A PREACHING PREE.—Lord TYNUMAN, is now attracting some attention, and is preaching about the country in various chapals. His Luidhip preaches the great truth of the Gospel, and I have no doubt he will de good. Lords, independently of everything else, are sure to attract attention when they appeal to a popular audience, either from the p-latorm or the pulpit. With no commanding talents, yet the sincero and simple piety of the British peer will always render him exceptable to the carnest and the devont of our assemblies. We cannot but had such laborers in the cause of our common Lord with satisfaction.—English Correspondent of the New York Chroniele.

Chiristrans instead of Cannesa.—The churches of the Sandyiel Lalands are beginning to the committee of the comitate of the services of the Cannes of a pay the taxes. The comitats are prohibited from making any ordinance in reference to the complete of the law problements of the comitation of them.

semblies. We cannot hat had such laborers in the same of our common Lord with astisfaction.—English Correspondent of the New York Chronicle.

Christians instead of Cannibals.—The churches of the Sandwich Islands are beginning to give good evidence of spiritual life by angaing in Christian work. Only last week, the Treasurer of the Poreign Board of the Dutch Reformed Church seknowledged the receipt of one thousand dollars from "individuals" in the Sandwich Islands, form "individuals" in the Sandwich Islands, the erection of a chapel at Kanawaga, Japan.

INDIA.—Mr. Tracy, of the Madura Mission, amounces the reception of a new class of nine cate chiefs to the Seminary of Pasumalie. The "Seminary Compacing Society sent, a short time ago, a return of the comittees of the comitat are to be either suspended or dissolved. The assemblies of the comitat have no executive

4 845.000.000.000.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Sunt

NAVY YALD, Weshington, Fla., January 14th, 1861. I propose giving to your readers a statement facts in reference to recent events commended with the Navy Yard here, and the forts that protect and command the entrance of this harbor. At such times as these, facts that exhibit prominent political moves are interesting, even if they are not from

imes as these, facts that exhibit prominent political moves are interesting, even if they are not from the pen of a ready writer.

Upon the right hand of the entrance of the bay of Pensscola stands Fort Pickens, upon the left hand is Fort McCrae, and upon the same shore with the latter, one mile and a quarter forther up the bay, is Fort Barrancas. These forts are nearly equisistant from each other, and so situated as to completely command the entrance to the harbor. Fort Pickens is an admirably constructed fort faction at his extremity of a long hollow sand spir, that ceparates the bay from the Gulf for some distance, and the fort is so situated as really to commend the mirance to the bay completely. It is approachable by land only along the narrow alon mentioned above, and its defences are so arranged that, even a small force may defend it syainst vastly superior numbers. Fort McCrea is rather a dilabidated concern, but is nevertheless a strong water battery. Fort Barrancas is well built, and a powerful defence of the entrance of the harbor, but neitner its construction nor position is adapted to resista strong land attack.

These three large forefactions with all their runs, amount one, dec., were in charge of a single company of artiflery, under the command at present of Lieut. A. J. Shausza. The navy yard is ituated on the same shore of the bay with the forts K.C. eve and Barrancas, about one and a laif miles ibove the latter, it was under command of Com.

Lazza Abarranca, the mext officer in cammand was pommander Ensanzar Faranca. Commander Emergers Farrano. The disposable broe at the yard consisted of about seventy salors or ordinary tases, as they are termed, and forsyight marines, under Captain James Warson, here was also at the yard, subject to the carmand of Com. Assertance the U.S. store ship Sapply, from Americans the U.S. size ship Supply, sith two bullry pounders, and thirty-eight meaning the two bullry pounders, and thirty-eight meaning the seamer Wyamhotte with six thirty-levis and eighty men. For a number of days russors (ad been in circulation of an intention on the party the authorities of Florida and Alabama to take possession of the Navy Yard and form at this point, but the moth of the Data Lieut. Samman stationed a part at Fort Barraceas. On the morning of the 10th bereceived orders from the war department requiring him to use every means in this power to probest government property, and especially to respond to the centrance to the harbor. It was also informed at the same time that the comparate with him.

On consultation with Com. Americana, and the resmits of assistance from him, Lieut. Surmain decided on removing at once into Fort Packers, that sout being the inest tables position, and where be outd more nearly obey "the spirit of his instructions." This matter being decided upon, the simp sfleers went to work with a will, and during the text 24 hours, had thrown their entire force with Dr. WRIGHT communicates an extract from a let-

fficers went to work with a will, and duri

fibers went to work with a will, and during the sext 24 hours, had here we there entire force with all their provisions, camp equipage, &c., into the ort, and by the assistance of boats from the Supply and Wyshotte, had removed the ammunition from fort Barraneas to the magazines of Fort P.ckens.

To woat extent Com, American of ordered to properate with the army officers, I do not know, not it is a fair presumption, that it was to the exent of his power.

The Navy Yard itself is so situated that no miliary man would think of defending it against a rige attacking force, with the means at the Composition of the Navy Yard was of small pracquence, compared to a successful defense of he entrance of the harbor, and where it was necessary to make a choice, the available force ought by il me and to have been concentrated in Fort P.ckens. Taking this view of the case, not thinking he ras asking too much from the Commodore, lient, SLEEMER urgently requested that the maines might be sent to assist his own company. The ordinary men of the yard, useless where hery were, would also have been a not underrable addition, and the two ships could have seen so placed as to make their guns completely byer an enemy's advance by land. Lieut S. asked a all good is ten for this co-operation. Even ther the Navy Yard was taken, and surrounded up armed men, and before it was taken, he wrote the Commodore repeating his request, that the narines might be sent him while there was yet ime. This again met with no attention, and three jours later these men had all been taken prisoners, rithout having made even a show of resistance, and he brave little army band, alreedy in fort P.ckens, rithout having made even a show of resistance, and he brave little army band, alreedy in fort P.ckens, rithout having made even a show of resistance, and he brave little army band, alreedy in fort P.ckens, ours later these men had all been taken prisoners, rithout having made even a show of resistace, and he brave little army band, alreedy in fort Pickens, sere left to their own resources in carrying out their instructions. Why such a course yes pursued, by the authorities at the Navy fard, and by what and whose counsels it was rought out may yet become a subject for official nrestigation and it would be improper for me at his time to express my regrets, that while Lient. LEMMEN, ably seconded by Lieut. GHMAN—has so by, me to heavy responsibility with a degree of energy and decision worthy of very high praise. I annot speak in terms of commendation of the way in which the authorities at the Navy Yard met the paponsibilities that developed upon them in this interest.

The French Fleet Before Gaeta.

The following is the explanation given by the Moniteur:

"The object of sending the squadron of wolutions before Gaeta was to prevent King francis II. finding bimself suddenly invested by land and by sea in the fortress to which he had withdrawn. The Emperor wished to show mark of symmathy to a Prince cruelly tried by nark of syn to a Prince crue brtune; but His Majesty, true to the princi-le of non-intervention which has been the sole quide to his conduct towards Italy since he Peace of Villafranca, did not pretend o assume an active part in a political truggle. By prolongating itself beyond the rovisions which gave rise to it, this demonstration naturally assumed a different character. The presence of our flag, destined solely to over the retreat of his Sicilian Majesty under onditions of a nature to shield his dignity, secame looked upon as an encouragement to reistance, and assumed the shape of material upport. apport. Hence incidents soon occurred which apposed on the Commander-in-Chief of the mposed on the Commander-in-Chief of the quadron the obligation of reminding the Nea-lolitans, as well as the Piedmontese, of the part of strict neutrality prescribed to him, and thich it was almost impossible for him to main-ain. It was the more important for the Govain. It was the more important for the Government of the Emperor not to accept the responsibility of such a position, as frank and relevated declarations did not allow of any mis nterpretation of his intentions. Since the nd of October, in fact; Vice-Admital de IINAN was instructed to inform King IRANCIS II. that our vessels could not emain indefinitely before Gaeta as passive pectators of a struggle which would only lead of a greater effusion of blood. The same infination was made repeatedly to Ilis Sicilian liajesty, whose courage had so completely \$\infty\$ very a courage had so completely \$\infty\$ very a courage had so completely \$\infty\$ very all the same infination was made repeatedly to Ilis Sicilian liajesty, whose courage had so completely \$\infty\$ very all the same infinitely. lisjesty, whose courage had so completely evved its honor in the case. Meantime, the circumtances we have alluded to have assumed a more erious aspect, and, wishing to conciliate the equirements of a policy of neutrality with the irst idea which induced him to procure for King Francis II. the means of a free deparare, the Government of the Emperor has made tself the intermediary of a proposition of arnistice, which has been acquiesced in by the we belligerent parties. Stopped de facto on he 8th of the present month, hestilities will lajesty, whose courage had so completely sived he 8th of the present month, hostilities will emain suspended till the 19th of January, and is also at that date that Vice-Admiral DE Ti-IAN will leave Gaeta.'

I rom the Isthmus and South Pacific. (From the Panama Star and Hera'd.)

Lady Franklin paid a visit to Aspinwall uesday and spent the greater part of the day resterday on shore.
This community was on Monday last, elecrined with news received by the British steam r Lima, to the effect that Mosquera had beer

r Lima, to the effect that Mosquera had been not about four leagues from the city of Neiva, in the plains of Coyote, and completely deleated by General Joaquen Paris.

A Lima letter of Jan. 14th says:

As I said in one of my last letters, Congress has authorized the Executive to declare war grainst Bolivia in case all diplomatic negotiations should fail; and to raise for this purpose plan of four millions of dollars. Castilla has tent for rided cannons to Europe, and the other lay they received a great cargo of muskets, lought by government agents in Europe, which were found here utterly worthless; thus they squander their money. But the war with Bolifia has not commenced yet, and the Bolivians mow very well that the Peruvians are afraid of them.

General FLORES left here some time since for General Flores left here some time since for Quito, where Congress is now in session. During the session, a President will be appointed, but who is to be the choice has not transpired. Doubtless, Morrea would be selected; but I learn that he has already declined, as he prefers remaining Governor of Guayaquil, and Flores would not accept, willingly, to continue Commander-in Chief of the army. These two, no doubt, will dictate who is to be put in the Pracilential chair, and they will thus conthe Presidential chair, and they will thus con linue the virtual ruling power of the country There is considerable talk of Castilla making pnother attempt at invading Ecuador; but this time he will be likely to receive a warmer re-reption, and should he undertake such an ex-pedition, he is likely to meet with even less success than previously.

THE UNITED COMMITTEE of the Germanic Diet, propose that the diet shall decree the illegality of the Danish financial patent, on account of its not having received the sanction of the estates of HOLSTEIN, and that the diet shall call upon the Danish Government for explaua-tions. The above proposition is to come before the Germanic Diet for consideration on the 7th

A Word to the Working Ch BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

A gentleman is a man who is gentle. Titles-graceful accomplishments—superior culture—princely wealth—great talents—gentis—de not constitute a man with all the attributes meeded to make him a gentleman. He may be awkward—angular, homely, or poor—and yet belong to the uncrowmed aristocracy. His face may be bronzed at the forge or blesched in the mill—his hand huge and hard—his patched vest, like Josephi's coat, of many colors—and he may still be a true gentleman. The dandy is a dry goods sign, and not a gentleman, for he depends upon his dress, and not upon his honor and virtue for his passport to the best circles of society. "The man who has no mency is poor—he who has not high guardenan. Some of the most distinguished men in the word of of the most distinguished men in the word of

of the most distinguished men in the world of letters—in the world of art—in the world of science, have been unamiable—gross—vulgar—ungentle, consequently not gentlemen.

"You are a plebeian," said a partician to Crezno. "I am a plebeian," said the elequent Roman; "the noblifty of my family begins in me; that of yours will end with you." I hold that no man deserves to be crowned with honor, thora life in a failure, and ha who lives only that no man deserves to be crowned with noner, whose life is a failure; and he who lives only to cat and drink and to accumulate money, is a failure. The world is no better for his living in it. He never wiped a tear from a sad face—never kindled a fire upon a frozen hearth. I repeat with emphasis, he is a failure. There is no flesh in his heart; he worships no God but yold. Even here at the North there are pergold. Even here at the North, there are per-jons who deem it discreditable and ungentle-manly to labor; hence wast multitudes of young men shirk the yoke of toil, and rush headlong

men shirk the yoke of toil, and rush headlong into professions and positions for which they are totally disqualified.

There is true dignity in labor, and no true dignity without it. He who looks down scornfully on labor, is like Hermes, who had a mouth, and no hands, and yet made faces at these who fed him—mocking the fingers that brought the bread to his lips.

He who writes a book, or builds a house, or till a farm, or follows any useful a mileyment.

ills a farm, or follows any useful employment, ives to some purpose, and contributes some-hing to the fund of human happiness. Look at the farmer, he has a share in the bank, but his bank is a bank of loam, his share is a plough-hare—and the more his share breaks his bank, the greater will be his dividends. He seed not send his notes to New York to

seed not send his notes to New York to be refeemed, for Nature has indersed them with her
jignature of flowers.

Toll wields the ax where woodlands how,
The seeds sown rise in radiant bloom,
Rich harvests wave behird the ploom,
And chies cluster round the loom.

Where rounded domes and typering spires,
Adorn the vale and crown the bill,
8 wart labor lights its beacon-fires
And plumes with smoke the forge and mill.
The engine with its heart of flame,
And joints of brass and ribs of steel,
From labor's plastic fingers came,
With sighing valve and singing wheel.
The kingly oak, the forest's pritie,
Whose stem is seamed with thunder scars,
Is launched by labor on the tide,
Beneath the flag of stripes and stars.

GARIBALDI, the greatest hero of the age, is

GARTBALDI, the greatest hero of the age, is working-man. Henry Clay was "the mill-oy of the slashes." Daniel Webster knit his on frame into strength by working or his ron frame into strength by working on his ather's farm when young. The men who have slood-power enough in their veins to work the stain-mills upon their shoulders, are men who abor. - Independent.

The Anderson Case. The issue of a writ of habeas corpus, in the case of Anderson, by the English Court of Queen's Bench has fallen like a bomb-shell upon this if Anderson, by the English Court of Queen's Bench has fallen like a bomb-shell upon this community. There was an unwillingness to redit the telegraphic account; but the trival of the detailed report of the case resterday set all doubt at rest. Probaby no similar attempt has been made within our day be encroach on the liberties of a free people. Canada, a great self-governing community, with a commercial tonnage more han twice as large as that of France, a compared to the Isle of Jersey and the isle of Man, neither of which has a population arger than that of Toronto. The precedents unded are well enough for a crown colony; but a so happens that Canada possesses a Court of Queen's Bench expressly vested with powers no-ordinate with those of the Queen's Bench in England; and if that court can be ignored and set aside by an Imperial tribunal, where is the quarantee for our liberties? If the judicial franch of our government may be trenched pon, in this summary manner, who is to quarantee the executive and legislative functions of the government from invasion? These questions force themselves upon every nind as the report of this extraordinary case is ead.

Canada has been vested with all the at-

Canada has been vested with all the at-Canada has been vested with all the atributes of local self-government, legislative, secutive and judicial; and she will hardly low surrender one of those rights in obedience be writ from an English Court, which seeks be usurp a jurisdiction that belongs to our juntribunals. In spite of the universal symathy for Anderson, we do not believe that his community is prepared to submit to this nvasion of its franchises. If it be desirable to ake the case before an English tribunal, there is a way of doing it, as a final appeal. For his our laws provide, and in this way we susject, if done at all, the matter will have to managed.—Torona Leader. e managed .- Toronto Leader.

tetten by Railroad and River to the North

We find in the Pittsburg Journal the sub-"Nearly all the immense trade hitherto caried on through New Orleans, and via Memphis, hattanooga and Charleston or Savannah, is liattaneoga and Charleston or Savannah, is tow rapidly running northward, and finding to way to the seaboard via Cincinnati, Pittsurg and Baltimore. Pittsburg is ready to to her part in the vast trade that is thus forced pon her. A large fleet of steamers is preparing to do this carrying trade already begun. There is also a regular Pittsburg and Memphis ine of boats established. The Kenton, Capt. PROOKS, and the Citizen, Capt. Showse, will jurry from 1800 to 2000 bales of cotton. We brooke that all the available locate are already. erceive that all the available boats are already iken up at Memphis. A Memphis paper of the 19th says:

There was a perfect fleet of Cincinnati and

There was a perfect neet of Chemnan and Pittsburg boats yesterday. The departures were he Lady Franklin, with 1.011 bales; the Ari-iona, with 1.050 bales and 500 bbls. molasses; he Wenona, with 1.000 bales, and the Izotta vith 1.117 bales cotton.

The same issue of the same paper remarks:

The sants issue of the same paper remarks:

"There has been a general change in regard to the direction in which the cotton is being shipped from this point. Two days ago and the few Orleans packets were being loaded to their quards, and their capacity tested to the utmost. Now, we learn by a promiuent steamboat man, heir prospects for continued large trips are lim, while there are from nine to ten thousand tales of extean awaiting shipment for the Obic and the of extean awaiting shipment for the Obic and the of extean awaiting shipment for the Obic and the of extean awaiting shipment for the Obic and the of extean awaiting shipment for the Obic and the of extean awaiting shipment for the Obic and the of extean awaiting shipment for the Obic and the of extean awaiting shipment for the Obic and the original awaiting shipment for the original awaiting shipment for the Obic and the original awaiting shipment for the original awai sales of cotton awaiting shipment for the Ohio iver. On Saturday, 4.100 bales for the Ohio iver, and no shipments for New Orleans."

the Indictments against Floyd and Russell. The criminal proceedings against FLOYD and RUSSELL, in connection with the Indian Trust fund abstraction, has assumed a new legal bhase. In 1857, when the *Times'* correspondent, Simonron, after dragging to light Contressional corruptions that startled the whole pountry, and saved many millions of dollars, befused to give the names of other parties whom he suspected, but against whom he had no befused to give the names of other parties whom he suspected, but against whom he had no proofs, in fruitless expectation of compelling tim to answer. Congress passed a law, general in terms, making a refusal to answer a question of any Committee a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. It also deprived witnesses of all right to decline inswering, lest their testimony should subject themselves to prosecution; but declared that they should be relieved from all prosecution in telation to matters about which they testified. elation to matters about which they testified.
FLOYD and RUSSELL have been before the pending Committee, and they say told all they them, and upon their own evidence, these inductments have been founded. Their counsel prepose to move to squash the indictments, on the ground that they are exempt from prosecu-tion, under the law of 1857. Men of the best legal ability express the opinion that the ano-tion to quash must prevail, thus demonstrating the danger of Congressional intervention, under the induence of passion, between citizens, and the judicial powers, and operations of the

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, in a letter to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, refers to the possible effects of the cotton supplies under the political crisis in the United States, and tenders Pointeal crisis in the United States, and tenders to the cotton manufacturers the services of British consuls in all cotton producing districts for the dissemination of the wants of the cotton trade, and the acquisition of information relative to possible supplies. Lord Jours says that government is not prepared to incur any expenditure or liability in the matter, but he thinks the consuls may be useful in accertainty what the consuls may be useful in ascertaining what amount may be forthcoming from their respective districts to meet any sudden demand or what might be brought into the local market if the native dealers had any reasonable assursale of finding customers for it at a given time.

Miscellaneous Items.

THERE IS SOME TALK of a reduction in the CHARLES LINDERMON BLEW HIS BRAINS OUT at San Francisco, on Jan. 9th, because be failed to get employment as a gunsmith. A LITTLE BOY IN OXFORD, Mass., a few days ago, fell into a pig-stye, and was dreadfully mangled by a log before he was rescued.

THE AMOUNT OF LEAD SHIPPED from the Galena mines, last year, was 18,553,211 pounds, valued at \$1,028,442 10. A LITTLE GIRL ACCIDENTALLY CUT HER THICH, in a frightful manner, at Sometville, Mass., on Friday, while sharpening a slate pen-

THE ARGSBURG GAZETTE again states that

a treaty between Prussia, Austria, and Russia, guarantees to Austria the possession of Venetia. AN INGENIOUS FRENCHMAN has introduced cheap beverage for miners in California. It is made by soaking acorns in water for 15 days, and then putting them into a cask with Lops.

DIPTHERIA IS COMMITTING FEARFUL RAY-AGES in the neighborhood of Somerset and Chesterville, Me. Whole families of children

have been swept off, and grown up persous have not escaped. Mas. Muarity, stooping to pick up what she supposed to be a red pocket book lying in the mow, at Boston, on Thursday night, slipped over it and broke her leg. It was a brick frogen in.

A SCHOONER, SAID TO BE THE STAR OF THE NORTH, of New York, went ashore on Point Judith, R. I., during the fog of Saturday, with a cargo of cotton from Savannah for Providence. Crew saved. It is thought she will be get off. A LITTLE GIRL, at U.ica, N. Y., swallowed pin last Sunday. It stuck fast in her windspipe, and was extracted by Drs. Chitteness and Lane, after three hours of skilful exercises. DANIEL PERKINS BEGGED a night's lodging

tt a Boston police station, on Sunday night, awing walked that day from Needham; he had rozen his feet; when he took off his shoes, a arge portion of the flesh came off with them. THE SAVINGS BANKS IN RHODE ISLAND have deposits to the amount of \$9.163,760 in the names of 35,405 persons. Three of the banks are in Providence, and these have \$4,-14.061, and 17,709 depositors. ONE OF THE OLDEST Sail-makers in Boston tays that during no previous winter since he has been in business, have the journeymen sailmakers, riggers and thip carpenters had such in abundance of work as the present one.

In abundance of work as the present one.

PEPPERMINT, as an article of commerce, is largely grown in Lake county, Ohio. This year, over \$1000 has been paid to the producers of this article, and in Painsville, the oil is worth \$12 50 per gallon.

A. J. Martin, who was discharged from Washington Navy Yard recently, having been unspected of revealing laboratory secrets, has been reinstated, it having been proved he was animally accused.

anjustly accused. anjustly accused.

Gov. Downey, of California, exercised the pardoning prerogative rather freely in 1860; the following is the list:—Pardons, 15; restoration to citizenship, 24; pardoned out of county jail, 5; respites, 2; commutation, 1.

THE MONARCH TREE of the Sierra Nevada California, known as the "Miner's Cabin," wal-blown down by the hurricane of the 14th ult. It was thirty feet in clameter, and supposed to

e 3000 years old.

AN UNKNOWN AGED GERMAN, after sleeping in a tarn at New Holland, Penn., on Wednesday night, started westward next morning; he had not gone far before he sauk, apparently from exhaustion, and died. The benevolent itizens decently buried the wanderer. THE CECH. (Md.) WHIG says that a singular

malady has destroyed a great number of foxes in that vicinity. Several have been killed by men and boys with clubs and stones, and all the dogs which have aided in destroying them, pave, in turn, died of hydrophobia. A MAX:M OF FERDINAND OF SPAIN, the husband of Isabema, has recently been discovered among his papers. He addressed it to one of the English HENRYS. "Always ruin your opponent in the opinion of the world before you go to war with him."

HENRY WEBB, postmaster at Rocky Hill; Donn., has abscondent with the funds of his stlice, about \$200. An investigation showed that he had been in the habit of robbing letters containing money. Fifty-seven letters were lound mailed by the people of Rocky Hill, from which Webb had removed the stamps and sold hem, never sending the letters.

A DIBREPUTABLE WIFE TOOK PASSAGE with her husband and four children, at Stockton for 3an Francisco on Ne he steamboat started she coolly stepped ashore, and walked off arm in arm with a man who was waiting for her. Before the thunderstruck jusband could realize the fact, he and his little mas were on their way to San Francieco.

JOHN H. CASSIDAY SEDUCED THE WIFE OF JOHN H. CASSIDAY SEDUCED THE WIFE OF WILLIAM TIERNEY, SACRAMENTO, Cal., recently. On Now Year's morning Cassiday was walking in company with Dr. J. K. BOYCE, a highly respected citizen, when they were met by Tierrey, who drew his pistel and shot Dr. BOYCE instead of the seducer. The victim lingered till pext day and died; before his death, he had a nost affecting interview with his unintentional issaesin, whom he had never seen before.

A HANDLOOM WEAVER OF DUNFERMLINE, Scotland, has invented a machine for weaving Brussels and velvet pile carpets and table cov-pra, which, it is predicted, will cause a revolu-tion in these branches of manufacture. Such products have heretofore been slowly made by

Or 50,000 persons insured in the London Eng.) Accidental Death Insurance Company, 2 were seriously injured by falls on street slides in the course of single fortnight. Three adults are suffering with broken legs and two with severe spinal injuries, the result of idle boys sliding on sidewalks.

THE EFFECT OF CLIMATE on the human sys-THE EFFECT OF CLIMATE on the human sys-tem is shown in a striking manner by the in-habitants of Australia, who in the course of two or three generations, lose the corpulent character of Englishmen, and become a tall, gaunt, rawbened race, like the inhabitants of ar southern states. A WELL-DRESSED MAN was lately brought

before the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Paris, charged with stealing the Angera cat of a neighbor and serving it up to her for supper as "jugged hare." The lady gave her testi-mony with much emotion, and the culprit, who tried to make it appear that it was all a joke, was fined thirty francs. FROM THE FRENCH POSTOFFICE RETURNS for

1800, it appears that on an average every in-habitant of France writes eight letters per an-num. In England, the average is twenty-four, num. In England, the average is the sin Scot-just three times the number; it is less in Scot-land; still less in Ireland, where the Postoffice does not pay its own expenses. THE MONITEUR directs attention to the case about to be brought before the tribunals, in which M. Jerome Bonaparte and Mrs. Par-

which M. JEROME BONAPARTE and Mrs. PAT-reason, the divorced wife of the late Prince JEROME, demand a partition of the prince's property. The *Moniteur* recommends that the pleadings be waited for before opinions are lormed. WHEN ADMIRAL PERSANO proclaimed the blockade of Gaeta, he announced that he would allow the inhabitants a few hours time to leave the city. It was believed that the bombardment would recommence on Monday, the 21st of January. The Italian fleet left Naples for Gaeta. Two frigates left Genea for the same

destination. RENEWED EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE AT LIMERICK, to secure a transfer of the transat-lantic mail service from Galway to the Shan-non, and it is said that a deputation of the di-restance of the Atlantic conditions. rectors of the Atlantic company have gone to London for the purpose of effecting arrange ments for the transfer.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE gives cur rency to reports of an intended reduction in the number of seamen, and says that it under-stands that a vote will be asked for 4,000 men less than was demanded last year. It adds, however, that it is not intended to reduce the actual number of able seamen, but to get rid of some useless coast-guardsmen.

THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT of the London Times says the French government has intimated to the other governments interested the necessity of a meeting of the representatives—in fact of a congress—to examine and decide on the situation of Syria before the 15th of February, as the French occupation, according to treaty, ceases in March.

THAT PORTION OF AUSTRIA which borders upon Turkey, north of the Danube, is called the "Heel of Achilles," as being its most vulnerable part. It is occupied by Wallachian, whom Prince Couza, abetted by Sardinia is endeavouring to rouse to armed resistance to Austria.